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The prettie Marlion[1] is the fifth,
To her the Sparhawke's next;
And then the Jacke and Musket[2] last,
By whom the birds are vext.

These are the hawks which chiefly breed
In fertile Irish ground;
Whose match for flight and speedie wing,
Elsewhere be hardly found.

KILKENNY TRADESMEN'S TOKENS.

BY AQUILLA SMITH, ESQ., M.D., M.R.I.A.

THE subjoined list is forwarded in the hope of aiding the local archæologists in making further inquiries on the subject. The legend on the obverse is first given, with the bearing in the field between parentheses; then the legend and the bearing in the field of the reverse:—

1. EDWARD. ROTH. MARCHANT. (A stag trippant in front of a tree, the armorial bearing of Roth).
   IN. KILKENNY. 1663. (E. R. 1d.).
2. IOHN. BEAVOR. (the figure of a beaver).
   OF KILKENY. (I.B. 1d.).
3. RICHARD. INWOOD. (a wind-mill).
   [. . .] KILLKENY. (1d.).
4. RALPH. SKANLAN. (1d.).
   KILLKENY. 1656. (a swan).
5. IOHN. WHITTLE. IN. (arms of the Commonwealth of England).
   KILKENY. 1656. (1d.). Engraved in Willis' "Price Current" for 1853, p. 11.
6. LVCAS. WALE. OF. (a shield containing the arms of Wale).
   KILKENY. MERCHANT. (L.I.W. 1d.).
7. PETER. GOODIN. OF. (1d.).
   KILKENY. MARCHANT. (a fleur-de-lis).
8. THOMAS. DAVIS. KILKENY. (a lion's head).
   EXCISE. OFFIS. (1d.).
9. WILLIAM. KEOVGH. (1d.).
   KILKENY. GOLDSMITH. (a mermaid).

but much better, than the peregrine falcon. See Cotgrave's *French and English Dictionary*. A.D. 1610.

[1] Or merlin; a small sprightly hawk, called in French "es merillon," from which we have the proverb, "as merry as a marlin;" in French—"joyeux comme un es merillon.—*Ib.*

[2] The tarsel, or male of the sparrow-hawk.—*Ib.*

10. IOHN. LANGTON. IN. (a shield charged with three chevronels, the bearing of Langton).
KILKENNY. MAR. (1d.).
11. EDWARD. SEWELL. OF. (a man dipping candles).
KILLKENY. TALLOW. CHAN. (1d.).
12. THOMAS. ADAMS. (C. K. 1658).
KILKENNY. PENY. (the city arms).
13. THOMAS. ADAMS. (C.K. 1658).
KILKENNY. HAPENY. (the city arms).
14. IAMES. PVRCELL. (a shield charged with three boars' heads couped, a crescent for difference—the bearing of Purcell).
IRISHTOWNE. KILLNY. (I.P. 1d.).
15. IOHN. BOLTON.
KILKENNY.

This is given on the authority of a collector. I have not seen a specimen.

16. THOMAS. NEVELL. OF. (1d. 1658).
KILKENY. 1658. (a harp).
17. THOMAS. TALBOT. OF. (1d.).
KILLKENY. VINTNER. (a sun).
18. THOMAS. TOOLE. OF. (a lion rampant).
KILKENY. MARCH. (1d.).
19. FOR. THE. POORE. (C.K. 1659).
KILKENNY. PENY. (the city arms).
20. FOR. Y^E VSE. & CONVENIENCIE. (the city arms).
OF. THE. INHABITANTS. (. 16 . KILKENY HAPENNY . 77 .).

This is engraved in Snelling's second additional plate to Simon, figure 4, the date being incorrect.

21. ADAM. DVLAN. 1578 (a cross, the points floree of fleurs-de-lis, between the arms a crown and fleur-de-lis alternately).
OF KILKENE. (a shield, surmounted by a crown, bearing three fleurs-de-lis).

The advantages which result from the publication of special catalogues or lists of coins are so manifest, it is much to be regretted that the practice is not more generally adopted.

The publication of such lists as I have alluded to, stimulates collectors to direct their attention more particularly to the subject, which necessarily leads to classification, and thereby furnishes the local historian with means to draw inferences from subjects, which if not grouped together might escape his attention.

The first notice I find of tradesmen's tokens having been current in Ireland, is by Walter Harris, in his edition of "Ware's Antiquities of Ireland;" he informs us that, "when *Oliver Cromwell* possessed himself of the Government, several Merchants in *Dublin*, and other Towns, to supply a scarcity of small Change, coined Pence and Halfpence in Copper and Brass, with their Names and Places of Abode

inscribed on them, which they were obliged to make good, and the same Practice prevailed in subsequent Times."[1] The next writer in point of date is Simon, who, in his "Essay on Irish Coins," first published in 1749, informs us that—"Before the restauration of King Charles II., and during the common-wealth and Cromwell's government, no money was coined for the particular use of Ireland; but divers persons in Dublin and other places in this kingdom, in order to supply the great scarcity of small change, coined copper tokens, with their names and places of abode stamped on them, whereby they obliged themselves to make them good. To this time may be ascribed those of Richard Greenwood, of High-street, Dublin; Thomas Flood, of ditto, merchant; Thomas Gould, of ditto, merchant; John Warren, of ditto, chandler; Nicolas Delone of Lazy-hill, Dublin; Desminier, of Bridge-street, Dublin; and of William Keough, of Kilkenny, goldsmith; besides, no doubt, many others which I have not."[2]

"About this time [1672] small change must have been very scarce, since we find that private persons and towns were obliged to coin copper tokens. I have of this year the Penny-piece struck at Kinsale, having on one side a port-cullis with the figure I^{D}. and round it, KINSALE. 1672, and on the other the arms of the town. I have also the Half-penny of Michael Wilson, having on one side the scutcheon of his arms, with this inscription—MIC. WILSON. OF. DVBLIN. reverse, St. George, killing the Dragon, and HIS HALF-PENY. 1672."[3]

These very cursory notices of a class of coins which must have been more abundant when Simon wrote, than they are in our time, show clearly how little attention he had bestowed on them, and the significant words, "which I have not," prove that his collection amounted to only nine specimens, seven of which were issued in Dublin, one in Kilkenny, and one in Kinsale.

Snelling, whose valuable supplement to Simon was published in 1769, gives us some additional and more explicit information, together with engravings of a considerable number of tokens of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He says, "we don't remember to have seen any of them dated before 1654, after which year we have observed the following dates, viz., 1656, 1657, 1658, 1661, 1664, 1667, 1672, 1674, and 1679, thus it is plain Armstrong's patent in 1660, and the proclamation in consequence of it, to forbid these tokens having a currency had no effect."

"The towns we have observed where these pieces were uttered are Belfast, Cashell, Charleville, Clitheroe, Cork, Dublin, Dungarvan, Galway, Kildare, Kilkenny, Lisburne, Lymerick, Londonderry, Montrath, Pullhely and Youghal, and no doubt but there are a great many more. However, there were but very few cities or towns that

[1] Harris' *Ware's Antiquities*, vol. ii. p. 219, folio, 1745.

[2] *Simon*, p. 49, first edition, 1749, and p. 48 of the edition of 1810.

[3] *Simon*, p. 53, first edition, and p. 52 of the edition of 1810.

struck them in their corporate capacity, being only Cork, Kinsale and Kilkenny."[1]

From Snelling having included Clitheroe in Lancashire, and Pullhely in Caernarvonshire, among the Irish tokens, it is evident that he had not given much attention to this class of coins, and his conjecture that "there are a great many more" than those enumerated by him, has been established to an extent far greater than he imagined.

In a few years after Snelling's time, we find that our local historians began to direct their attention to the tradesmen's tokens. Ferrar, in his "History of Limerick," 1787, 8vo., gives a tolerably complete account of fourteen local tokens, with engravings. Hardiman's "History of Galway," 1820, 4to.—"The History of Belfast," 1823, 8vo.—M'Skimin's "History of Carrickfergus," 1823, and the "Picture of Parsonstown," contributed to our knowledge on this subject. These, together with isolated notices of particular tokens in the "Anthologia Hibernica," and other publications, comprise all that was published up to 1839, when my learned friend, Mr. Lindsay, conceived and carried into execution the idea of publishing "A List of Irish Tokens."

It is to Mr. Lindsay that I am indebted for the suggestion which directed my attention to the collecting of tradesmen's tokens, with the purpose of extending his "List," and making a more particular classification than he observed; to which pursuit I was encouraged by my late friend, the Very Rev. Henry Richard Dawson, Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, the first collector who duly appreciated our local tokens, and owing to the diligence and zeal with which he sought after them, and the liberality with which his rich cabinets were at all times accessible to others, Mr. Lindsay was enabled to publish more than one hundred tokens of the seventeenth century.

The tokens issued in Ireland may be divided into the following groups or classes:—

1st.—Tradesmen's tokens of the seventeenth century from 1653 to 1679.
2nd.—Tokens or tickets of the eighteenth century from 1728 to 1761.
3rd.—The war tokens issued subsequent to 1789.
4th.—The commercial farthing tokens current at present.
5th.—Leaden tokens.
6th.—Silver tokens.

It now only remains to show to what an extent and how rapidly our knowledge of the tradesmen's tokens of the seventeenth century has been increased by the publication of my Catalogue and its Supplement in the "Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy."

[1] Supplement to Mr. Simon's *Essay on Irish Coins*, p. 5.

Mr. Lindsay's "List of Irish Tokens, commencing with the period of the Commonwealth, and ending with that of the reign of George II.," comprises 195; from this list we must abstract seventeen which will take their places in one or other of the groups which I have proposed, and after this deduction 178 of the seventeenth century remain.

Within ten years after Mr. Lindsay's publication I was enabled to extend his list by the addition of 374, and in the following six years I discovered 72 which are described in my supplemental catalogue, making a total of 624, and, as Snelling observed, "no doubt but there are a great many more."

I feel much gratification in reprinting the following extract from the "Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy," as it shows that the object I had in view when I published my first catalogue, has been realized to an extent far beyond what I expected at that time.

"May 28th, 1849. — Dr. A. Smith laid before the Academy a manuscript catalogue of the Tradesmen's Tokens current in Ireland in the seventeenth century, and made a few observations on their use, as illustrating family history and other matters of local interest. He stated that his object at present was, that the list should be printed in the Proceedings, with the view of circulating it extensively, and thereby inviting the collectors of coins throughout the country to communicate to him notices of such tokens as have not come under his observation, so as to enable him, at some future time, to publish a historical and descriptive catalogue, accompanied with engravings of such of the coins as are peculiar for their devices, or calculated to assist the local historian in his inquiries."[1]

To many persons it may appear that these tokens are not worthy of the attention which some collectors bestow on them, but I hope at some future time to enter at large on the subject to which these remarks are only preliminary, and to show that the history of local tokens, when fully investigated, possesses more interest than is generally supposed to be connected with them.

AN ATTEMPT

TO IDENTIFY THE PERSONS WHO ISSUED

TRADESMEN'S TOKENS IN KILKENNY.

BY JOHN G. A. PRIM.

Dr. Aquilla Smith having furnished the Society with a list of such tradesmen's tokens struck in Kilkenny, as he has ascertained to be in existence, it has occurred to me that it would be interesting to illus-

[1] Vol. iv. p. 345.